

that a formal announcement respecting the resumption of trade with Germany might be expected soon. The State Department is now handling such matters as formerly came within the scope of the War Trade Board and the announcement will come from the State Department.

In the matter of German payments for American goods, the American people are arranged by the American people doing business in Germany, it is explained. Because of Germany's acceptance of the peace terms and the completeness of Germany's defeat, it is not anticipated that there will be any pronounced opposition to "made in Germany" goods here, although it may be some time before Americans will willingly buy such goods if they can obtain similar goods elsewhere.

NEW ALIGNMENT IN SENATE PACT FIGHT

Continued from First Page.

performances of his have not endeared him to the White House. A series of highly pertinent questions concerning the peace pact and the league in particular were made public here tonight by George Wharton Pepper, vice-president of the League for the Preservation of American Independence. Mr. Pepper wants friends and backers of the league to answer them. The questions are:

"Why should Great Britain have six votes in the assembly of Nations and against one apiece for Liberia and the United States?"

"Is our guarantee of aid to France the same as a direct loan to the United States?"

"Of the same, why make a separate treaty? If different, what is the difference?"

"What good reason is there why the United States should surrender her moral leadership of the world by agreeing to act as directed by the international voting trust?"

"What hope is there for international law if the right to decide legal disputes is given to an executive cabinet instead of to a properly constituted court of justice?"

These are the questions, Mr. Pepper says, which millions of Americans lately have begun to ask themselves. They look to the President for an answer and have got none.

"One would suppose," Mr. Pepper says, "from reading his speech that the League of Nations had actually proved its senselessness and was a thing to be thrown away."

Mr. Wilson points with satisfaction to the fact that many vitally important problems have been referred by the Peace Conference to the league to solve. In his mind this is the same thing as a highly satisfactory solution. In point of fact it is nothing of the sort. It is merely the device of those who are responsible for the question to a committee and then adjourn.

"Before the President spoke the league constant trouble to the peace of the world. The President did not unload them. They are still there. It is now up to the Senate. The responsibility of the supreme responsibility of reserving the moral leadership of the United States by making the league covenant safe for American independence."

"The greatest peace asset of the world to-day is the free will of the people of the United States. No international machine of coercion which impairs this asset or destroys it."

"WILSON FAILS TO MEET REAL ISSUE"

Penrose Says Phrases Supplant Common Sense.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—A declaration by the United States Government that it stands ready to join other civilized nations in suppressing any future attempt to dominate the world by military force would be as effective a peace safeguard as this country joining the proposed League of Nations.

This opinion was expressed to-day by Senator Penrose in commenting on the address made by President Wilson yesterday. He declared the reading of it impressed him that Mr. Wilson did not meet the real issues involved.

Senator Penrose's conference on party affairs to-day with Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Hays came here from New York and returned after a short stay.

"It would be the treaty of the League of Nations," Senator Penrose said, "impossible to discuss all the phases of the many great questions involved in the brief space of a passing comment."

Senator Penrose does not, in his opinion, meet the real issues involved.

"We all admit what the President says about the past and present political problem, but because they are as old as civilization. This situation does not present an argument as to whether the United States of America should become involved in them hereafter, or should surrender national independence or permit any infringement of the rights of our citizens."

"The trouble is nowadays that high sounding phrases seem to have completely supplanted terms of common sense."

GERMANS SEIZED IN U. S. SUPPLY THEFTS

Thousands Lost in Plot Unearthed on Rhine Border.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

COLUMBIA, July 11.—The American Army here has unearthed an extensive plot for sending stolen army supplies into the interior of Germany. Railway wagons laden with bacon, cigarettes, tinware and other goods were being sent to Germany, marked "empty," for some time been going into the neutral zone. They were received at a small station, where they were repacked and sent to Germany. The value of the stolen supplies is many thousands of dollars.

A number have been arrested and a number of German railway employees, and Americans of various rank are being examined to see how far they were concerned in the case. The majority were caught by American frontier guards. Tempting profits were made by Germans from stolen American property.

The courts caught with American property.

JOFFRE TO MARCH WITH FOCH

Both Marshals to Head Victory Parade in Paris Monday.

PARIS, July 11.—An official note issued this evening announces that Marshal Joffre will accompany Marshal Foch at the head of the victory parade on July 14 over the entire route through France.

This, it is pointed out, will give satisfaction to Marshal Joffre's friends, who are indignant that his name was left off the official programme.

PEACE ISSUES GRAVE

Statesmen Concerned Over Excess of Delegations From Versailles.

BALFOUR GIVES WARNING Bulgaria, Reduced in Size, May Still Cause Trouble for the Allies.

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PARIS, July 11.—The Italian problem and the issue raised by Bela Kun in relation to questions growing out of the armistice with Austria-Hungary, not to mention the issues still to be settled with the Bulgarians and the Turks, show that there is much work still for the peace-makers to do if they are to achieve the object for which they were assembled.

For this reason there is growing concern among leading statesmen over the breaking up of many peace delegations, notably that of the Americans.

The wholesale exodus of the American experts and the departure of President Wilson already have proved embarrassing to the commission.

The British are also keeping up their interest in the matter. It is evident with increasing force daily that even though the German peace has been signed much of the rest of Europe is in a chaotic state. One of those who are most alarmed by the present tendency is Arthur J. Balfour, heading the British delegation.

Speaking to representatives of newspapers Mr. Balfour said:

"The present tendency is most unfortunate. While peace with Germany has been made, the problems the conference has to solve are more difficult and more complex than those which have been solved."

"It is entirely erroneous to assume that the world is out of its trouble."

Mr. Balfour laid emphasis on the Hungarian and Bulgarian treaties, saying that it was wrong to minimize the dangers contained therein. He said:

"Involved great problems, upon the proper solution of which might depend the permanency of future peace."

To consider the conference ended, therefore, while these problems are unsettled is a grave mistake, and hence there is a rude awakening in store for those who are lulled by the signing of the peace.

While Mr. Balfour did not go into the military phases of the problems still unsolved, he admitted that these were most difficult. He said:

"The situation is a grave one, and hence there is a rude awakening in store for those who are lulled by the signing of the peace."

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BRITISH SEE DANGER IN ADDED COAL PRICE

Increase Termed Political Trick to Head Off Mine Nationalization.

STATE CONTROL FIASCO Enormous Loss Suffered on Railroads; Telephones Become "Nuisance."

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

LONDON, July 11.—By its decision to increase the price of coal \$1.10 a ton the Government has created an extremely threatening situation. The consumers, who must bear the brunt of the increase, are making every objection possible, renewing their protests against profiteering and demanding immediate steps to lower the cost of living, while the laboring elements, especially the trade unions, declare that the increase in coal prices is merely a political trick of the coalition Government to head off the nationalization of the mines.

The trade unionists assert that the Government has pledged itself to abide by the recent report of the Rankin commission to nationalize the mines, and hence no pledge, cannot say openly that it is the idea of nationalization; therefore the Government adopts the method of raising the price to set the public against state ownership.

A white paper is being prepared giving statistics showing the reasons for the increase. It is hoped that this will be used to raise the price to meet the new conditions imposed by the adoption of shorter hours of labor and larger pay for the miners. The previous policy of camouflaging increased cost by grants from the national treasury was leading to financial disaster.

Nationalization a Failure.

It is pointed out here that the nationalization of every industry controlled by the British Government has resulted in loss. The carrying of letters, a monopoly of the post office, which formerly yielded a profit of several millions annually, has been a constant drain on the treasury.

The telephone system, operated under control of the post office, has reached such a point of maladministration that it is denounced publicly as a public nuisance instead of a public convenience.

The railways are being operated by the Government at such an amazing loss that the Government is being forced to raise the price of the coal which is used in the railways.

Even the industries which are supplying the daily bread of the nation are drawing a million pounds a week from the Government.

By placing the extra cost of the coal on the consumer, the Government has made the issue clear even to the least intelligent.

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MORRIS LEAVES ON RUSSIAN INQUIRY

U. S. Envoy in Japan May Favor Open Door Policy.

By the Associated Press. TOKYO, July 4 (delayed).—Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, will leave here on July 7 for Osaka to make a special investigation of the Russian situation. It is the impression here, in well informed circles, that the American Government, in view of the growing influence of the Russian problem, wishes first hand information on conditions at Osaka. The American Ambassador becomes familiar with Siberian affairs through two previous visits, during which he took part in the reorganization of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Although the allied Powers have informed the Kolchak Government of their attitude it is not felt at Osaka that recognition of the Russian Government is yet an accomplished fact.

Ambassador Morris's study of the situation, it is generally believed, will enable Washington to formulate a policy based upon the best possible information.

The opinion generally expressed here by those in touch with Siberian affairs is that the United States would have the same interest in maintaining an open door policy in Siberia as it has in China, and that whatever aid might be given to America would be on a broad scale.

Ambassador Morris will be accompanied on his trip by Secretaries Macgregor and Macgregor, and by a third secretary of the Embassy, who is in charge during Ambassador Morris's absence.

WILSON PUTS SEAL ON APPROPRIATIONS

Signs Repeal of Wire Control Law Also—Sees Polk and Daniels.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—President Wilson had another busy day to-day. He passed the repeal of the wire control law, signed the repeal of the wire control law, and signed the repeal of the wire control law.

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ARMED WARSHIPS ORDERED TO FUME

Situation Reported as More Quiet—Allied Commission Leaves for Adriatic.

HOPES ACTION IN WEEK Tittori Urges Calmness Pending Settlement—Nitti Is Attacked.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, July 11.—Three allied warships, one each from the American, British and French navies, have been ordered to proceed to Fiume, where there have been disorders recently between Italian troops and other elements in the force of occupation. The situation at Fiume, however, is reported to be more quiet.

Gen. Naulin of France, Gen. Drobilant of Italy, Major-Gen. Sir H. E. Watts of England and Major-Gen. Charles P. Sumner of the United States, forming the commission to investigate recent incidents at Fiume, left Paris to-day for the Adriatic.

By the Associated Press. ROME, July 11.—Tommaso Tittori, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was loudly applauded to-day when he announced to the Chamber of Deputies that it was his belief the negotiations going on in Paris would lead to a settlement in the course of the next few days.

He said that he hoped at that time, he said, to tell the country everything.

The question of Asia Minor, said Minister Tittori, will be removed from the President Wilson's commission to the American people, but the Adriatic, Colonial and economic questions would be settled. They had arrived at a point, he said, where a decision was absolutely necessary, and every delay was dangerous.

Urges Calmness.

The Foreign Minister urged the country and Parliament to remain calm pending settlement of the negotiations and exhorted them to give the Italian delegation their unanimous support, making the peace signed a truly Italian peace.

Francesco Nitti, the Premier, was vehemently attacked in the Chamber of Deputies by Deputy Ciccio Pignatelli. Among other accusations brought forward by the Deputy in an attempt to demonstrate the unpopularity of Premier Nitti with the Allies was one to the effect that an allied Ambassador had protested against the attitude of Premier Nitti when the latter went to America as a member of the Italian mission.

He said that the Premier had been interviewed by the Premier to the Associated Press had been stopped by the censor.

Protests indignantly.

Premier Nitti protested indignantly against the first assertion, saying the author of the report was "a liar."

Regarding the interview, he said, it was true that at the beginning of October he had given an interview to the Associated Press, in which he expressed anxiety because Italy had the entire Austro-Hungarian army against her. In this interview, Premier Nitti asserted, he urged the despatch of American soldiers to the Italian front.

"Was this anti-patriotic?" asked the Premier amid the approbation of the Chamber. He added: "The interview displaced one ally. I was asked to have the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and I agreed after having been assured my reasons for it had been recognized."

FRONTIER CHANGED IN FAVOR OF CZECHS

Supreme Council to Discuss Russian Blockade To-day.